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tions en pays de langue française dans les temps modernes; méthodes et exercices pratiques d'enseignement; lecture analytique d'auteurs français modernes; stylistique; phonologie; prononciation et diction; syntaxe du Français depuis le xvi^e siècle, gallicismes; composition et improvisation; exercices écrits de langues et de style; conversation. This séminaire gives an excellent practical and theoretical training and has a large enrolment. I may be permitted to mention among the professors of Geneva the well-known, venerable savant, M. Eugène Ritter, who gives the course, *étude des sources*, and M. Bernard Bouvier who is the soul of the séminaire and whose inspiring courses *littérature française moderne* and *lecture analytique* are models of their kind. A *certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement du français moderne* is given to those who successfully pass the difficult oral and written examinations.

In 1900-1901 there were fourteen Americans in attendance at the University.

It is hardly necessary to add that Geneva is one of the most charming and interesting of European cities, and that a sojourn there is very delightful.

WILLIAM KOREN.

Princeton University.

ROMANIC PHILOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—Instruction in Romanic philology at the University of Paris has been greatly strengthened within the past two years. Instead of one chair with assistants, as was the case during the lifetime of the late Prof. Petit de Julleville, there are now two full professors, Thomas and Brunot. As a result the instruction has been more specialized. Prof. Thomas treats the formation of the Romanic languages, and Prof. Brunot the subject of French historical grammar. Both men by their publications have given ample evidence of their ability in their respective fields; Prof. Thomas by his collaboration on the *Dictionnaire général* and by his more recent work, *Mélanges d'Ety-*

mologies; Prof. Brunot by his *Grammaire historique de la langue française*, and by the *Histoire de la langue*, which first appeared in the *Histoire de la langue et de la littérature française*, and, which has since been published separately.

In addition to the university proper the *École de chartes* and the *École des hautes études*, which are now under the same roof as the university and which are scientifically, if not officially, parts of it, offer unusual opportunities in the same lines of study. At the former, Paul Meyer continues his lectures on the Phonology and Morphology of Old French and Provençal, and, at the latter, Gaston Paris offers seminaries on special topics of Romanic philology and supplements this practical work by lectures on Old French Literature at the *Collège de France*. Both these men are so well-known that their names suffice to indicate the high character of their instruction.

A name less widely known but not unfamiliar to readers of the *Romania* is that of Maurice Roques, who has taken the place of Prof. Thomas at the *École des hautes études* and whose seminary in Vulgar Latin is a valuable adjunct to the work in Romanics.

If to this list of men, eminent for their scholarship, are added the phoneticians Rousselot and Passy, it is evident that the University of Paris and the institutions grouped about it, offer at present exceptional advantages for the study of Romanic philology.

EDGAR E. BRANDON.

Paris.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES,

SIRS:—It seemed to me in reading Dr. Brush's review of Mr. Goodell's *L'Enfant Es-pion* in MOD. LANG. NOTES for February, 1902, pp. 106 and 107, that many mistakes and omissions evident in the edition were passed unnoticed. The following are some of the points which I noted and mentioned to the publishers when the edition appeared.

Among words not explained, or not satis-